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PART I—Section 3

Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations, Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministry of Defence

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

No. 155, dated 18th Jan. 1956.—The Union Public Service Commission will hold an examination at Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Nagpur, Patna and Shillong in July 1956, for recruitment of Civilian Male Doctors for Direct Permanent Regular Commissions in the Army Medical Corps.

2. The number of permanent vacancies to be filled on the result of this examination is expected to be 25. This number is liable to alteration.

3. The examination will be conducted by the Union Public Service Commission in the manner prescribed in Appendix I to the rules.

4. Candidates will be considered for appointment to the vacancies in the order of their merit according to the list prepared by the Commission.

Success in the examination confers no right to appointment, unless Government are satisfied, after such enquiry as may be considered necessary, that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the service.

5 (a) A candidate for this examination must not have attained the age of 28 years on the 15th December 1956.

This age limit is relaxable upto a maximum of two years if a candidate possesses Post-Graduate Diploma and upto a maximum of four years if a candidate possesses M.D., M.S. or equivalent qualifications.

(b) A candidate with previous commissioned service in the Army Medical Corps will, however, be entitled to extension of the above age limits as given below:—

- (i) Full period of previous reckonable service if such service was rendered while in possession of a medical qualification recognised by the Indian Medical Council. (*vide* para 6 below).
- (ii) Full period of previous reckonable service less two years if such service was rendered while in possession of a licentiate medical qualification.

Save as provided above, the age limits prescribed can in no case be relaxed.

6. A candidate must possess an Indian Medical qualification recognised under Section 11(1) of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933, and be registered in the Union of India under one of the Provincial Medical Acts or possess foreign medical qualification recognised by the Indian Medical Council.

7. A candidate must be either

- (i) a citizen of India, or
- (ii) a subject of Sikkim, or
- (iii) a person who has migrated from areas which now form Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir with the intention of permanently settling in India, or
- (iv) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or a former French possession in India.

NOTE 1.—The appointment of candidates in categories (iii) & (iv) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India. Certificates of eligibility will not, however, be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any one of the following categories:—

- (i) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before the 19th July 1948, and have ordinarily been residing in India since then.
- (ii) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after the 18th July 1948, but before the 30th September, 1948, and got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed.
- (iii) Non-citizens who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, *viz.*, 26th January 1950 and who have continued in such service since then. Any such person who re-entered or may re-enter such service with break after the 26th January 1950, will however, require certificate of eligibility in the usual way.

NOTE 2.—A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by Government.

8. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that his character is such as to make him suitable for appointment to the Service.

9. No male candidate who has more than one wife living shall be eligible for appointment on the results of this competitive examination unless the Government of India after being satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempt any male candidate from the operation of this rule.

10. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient discharge of his duties as an officer of the Service. The physical standards for Commissions in the Army Medical Corps are as laid down in Appendix IV. A candidate, who after such medical examination, as may be prescribed by the competent authority, is found not to satisfy these requirements, will not be appointed. Only such candidates as are likely to be considered for appointment will be medically examined.

11. The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

12. No candidate will be admitted to the examination unless he holds a certificate of admission from the Commission.

13. A candidate found guilty of impersonation, or of submitting fabricated documents, or documents which have been tampered with, or of making statements which are incorrect or false, or suppressing material information, or of using or attempting to use unfair means in the examination hall or otherwise resorting to any other irregular or improper means for obtaining admission to the examination may, in addition to rendering himself liable to a criminal prosecution be

debarred, either permanently or for a specified period:—

- (a) by the Commission from admission to any examination or appearance at any interview held by the Commission for selection of candidates; and
- (b) by the Central Government from employment under the Government.

14. No recommendations except those required in the application form will be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by any means may disqualify him for admission.

15. Candidates must pay the fee prescribed in Appendix II. No claim for a refund of this fee will ordinarily be entertained except to the extent stated in that Appendix, nor can it be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

16. Brief particulars of service are given in Appendix III.

17. Candidates not selected for the grant of Direct Permanent Regular Commission may be considered for Short Service Regular Commission, if they so desire.

K. C. JAIN, Dy. Secy.

APPENDIX I

The examination shall be conducted according to the following plan:—

PART A

A written examination will be held in the following subjects:

Subject	Maximum Marks	Time
1. General Medicine	100	3 hours
2. Part I—Medical Pathology and Parasitology	60	} 100 3 hours
Part II—Applied Physiology	40	
3. Part I—Preventive and Social Medicine	60	} 100 3 hours
Part II—Pharmacology and Therapeutics	40	
4. General Surgery	100	3 hours
5. Part I—Surgical Pathology	60	} 100 3 hours
Part II—Applied Anatomy	40	
6. Part I—Midwifery and Gynaecology	40	} 100 3 hours
Part II—Ophthalmology	30	
Part III—Otorhinolaryngology	30	
7. General Knowledge and Current Affairs	100	3 hours

NOTE:—General Knowledge and Current Affairs:— This will include knowledge of current events and of such matters of every day observation and experience in their scientific aspects as may be expected of an educated person who has not made a special study of any scientific subject. The paper will also include questions on Indian History and Geography of a nature which candidates may be able to answer without special study.

PART B

Candidates who are declared qualified in the written examination by the Union Public Service Commission will appear before the Army Medical Corps Selection Board for practical and oral Professional tests and interview.

The maximum marks for these tests are 500. To qualify for the grant of Commission, candidates must secure minimum qualifying marks both at the written examination and at the tests and interview by the Army Medical Corps Selection Board.

The qualified candidates will then be placed in the order of merit on the basis of total marks secured by them in the written examination and at the tests and interview by the Army Medical Corps Selection Board.

Selection for grant of Commission will be made in order of merit depending on the number of vacancies available subject to the candidates being found medically fit and declared suitable in all other respects.

2. All question papers must be answered in English.

3. Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstances will they be allowed the help of an amanuensis (scribe) to write down answers for them.

4. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all subjects at the examination.

5. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject, such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to ensure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

6. Deduction upto 5 per cent. of the maximum marks for the written subjects will be made for illegible handwriting.

7. Credit will be given for good English including orderly, effective and exact expression, combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination.

APPENDIX II

FEES

A candidate must pay the application and examination fee of Rs. 50/- (Rs. 12/8/- in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) of which Re. 1 should be paid by Money Order when asking for application form and connected documents and the rest in the form of Treasury Receipt or crossed Indian Postal Orders payable to the Secretary Union Public Service Commission. The Commission cannot accept any other arrangement.

NOTE:—The Commission may at their discretion, remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu & Kashmir and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee.

No claim for a refund of this fee will ordinarily be entertained nor can it be held in reserve for any other examination or selection. A refund of Rs. 42-8-0 (Rs. 10-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) will, however, be allowed to a candidate who has paid the consolidated fee of Rs. 50 (Rs. 12-8-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) but who is not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

APPENDIX III

Brief particulars of the service are given below:—

(Detailed information may, if desired, be obtained from the Director General, Armed Forces Medical Services, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.)

1. Appointment.

Initial appointment to a commission in the Army Medical Corps will be in the rank of Lieutenant from the date of reporting for duty.

2. Period of probation.

An officer will be on probation for two years. During this period he will be required to undergo such training and tests as may be prescribed from time to time.

An officer's confirmation will be subject to his attaining a reasonable standard of proficiency and to his being reported upon satisfactorily. If an officer is reported upon during his probationary period as unsuitable to retain his commission, it may be terminated at any time before or after the expiry of his probationary period after one month's notice.

3. Liability of service.

An officer will be liable for service in any part of the world and in any branch of the Armed Forces i.e., Army, Navy or Air Force.

4. Antedate of commission.

An officer will be eligible for grant of antedate as under:—

- (a) An antedate of six months, for holding an approved whole time appointment in a recognised civil hospital for a minimum period of six months.

- (b) An antedate of six months if at the time of selection he is in possession of a post-graduate diploma in any branch of medical science recognised by the Indian Medical Council provided that the course of instruction in a recognised institution is at least for a period of 9 months to qualify for the diploma.
- (c) An antedate of 12 months, if at the time of selection, he is in possession of a high post-graduate qualification like M.D., M.S., etc., obtained by examination from a recognised institution.
- (d) In the case of a candidate who is eligible for antedate under more than one of the preceding sub-paragraphs, the maximum period of antedate will be limited to 18 months.
- (e) Antedate for previous full pay commissioned service will be admissible in accordance with the rules in force.
- (f) Eligibility of each candidate for the grant of antedate in accordance with the preceding paragraph will be decided by the Director General, Armed Forces Medical Services.

5. Promotion.

Promotion is by time scale upto the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and thereafter by selection on grounds of ability and merit:

Provided that an officer is in all respects qualified and recommended, he is normally promoted, as follows:—

- To Captain: On completion of one year of reckonable service.
- To Major: On completion of 8 years of reckonable service.
- To Lieutenant Colonel: On completion of 18½ years of reckonable service.

Promotion to the rank of Colonel and above is by selection.

Officers seconded to the Navy and Air Force will be granted equivalent Naval/Air Force ranks.

6. Pay and allowances.

Officers will receive pay and allowances at such rates and under such conditions as are laid down in A.F. 32/S/47, as amended. Briefly the pay range for the various ranks is as under:—

Lieutenant	Rs. 400/- per month.
Captain	Rs. 500—700 per month.
Major	Rs. 850—1050 per month.
Lieutenant Colonel	Rs. 1200—1400 per month.
Colonel	Rs. 1450—50—1650 per month.
Brigadier	Rs. 1700—100—1800 per month.
Major General	Rs. 2250/- per month.

Other allowances will be as admissible from time to time.

7. Outfit allowance.

- (a) An outfit allowance will be granted in accordance with the rules in force from time to time. The current rate of outfit allowance is Rs. 800.
- (b) Officers will be entitled to a free issue of Camp kit or an allowance in lieu.

8. Leave.

- (a) Study leave upto a maximum period of two years with full pay of substantive rank will be admissible in accordance with the rules in force.
- (b) All other leave will be admissible in accordance with the rules as applicable to regular officers of the Army.

9. Private practice.

Executive officers will be allowed private practice if, in the opinion of their commanding officers, it does not interfere with the efficient performance of their duties.

10. Specialist appointments.

There are a number of specialist appointments for which officers will be eligible. While employed as a Specialist, the officer will be entitled to draw Rs. 75 per month as Specialist pay.

11. Pension and gratuity.

As applicable to Regular Officers of the Army.

APPENDIX IV

PHYSICAL STANDARDS FOR COMMISSION IN THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

1. To be passed fit, a candidate must be in good physical and mental health and free from any disability likely to interfere with the efficient performance of duty.

2. It will however be ensured that

- (a) there is no evidence of weak constitution, imperfect development, serious malformation or obesity.
- (b) there is no maldevelopment or impairment of function of the bones or joints.
- (c) there is no impediment of speech.
- (d) there is no malformation of the head, deformity from fracture or depression of the bones of the skull.
- (e) there is no impaired hearing, discharge from or disease of either ear, unhealed perforation of the tympanic membranes or signs of acute or chronic suppurative otitis media or evidence of radical or modified radical mastoid operation.
- (f) there is no disease of the bones or cartilage of the nose or nasal polypus or disease of the nasopharynx.
- (g) there are no enlarged glands in the neck and other parts of the body and that the thyroid gland is normal.

N.B.—Scars of operations for the removal of tuberculous glands are not a cause for rejection provided that there has been no active disease within the preceding 5 years and the chest is clinically and radiologically clear.

- (h) there is no disease of the throat, palate, tonsils or gums or disease or injury affecting the normal function of either mandibular joint.

N.B.—Simple hypertrophy of the tonsils, if there is no history of attacks of tonsillitis, is not a cause for rejection.

- (i) there is no sign of functional or organic disease of the heart and blood vessels.
- (j) there is no evidence of pulmonary tuberculosis or previous history of this disease or any other chronic disease of the lungs.
- (k) there is no evidence of any disease of the digestive system including any abnormality of the liver and spleen.
- (l) there is no hernia or tendency thereto.
- (m) there is no hydrocele, or definite varicocele or any other disease or defect of the genital organs.

N.B.—A candidate who has been operated for a hydrocele will be accepted if there are no abnormalities of the cord and testicle and there is no evidence of filariasis.

- (n) there is no fistula and/or fissure of the anus or evidence of haemorrhoids.
- (o) there is no disease of the kidneys. Cases showing albuminuria or glycosuria will not be accepted.
- (p) there is no disease of the skin unless temporary or trivial. Scars which by their extent or position cause or are likely to cause disability or marked disfigurement are a cause for rejection.
- (q) there is no active latent or congenital venereal diseases.
- (r) there is no history or evidence of mental diseases. Candidates suffering from epilepsy, incontinence of urine, or enuresis will not be accepted.
- (s) there is no squint or morbid condition of the eye or of the lids which is liable to a risk of aggravation or recurrence.
- (t) there is no active trachoma or its complications.

N.B.—Remedial operations are to be performed prior to entry. No guarantee is given of ultimate acceptance and it should be clearly understood by the candidates that the decision whether an operation is desirable or necessary is one to be made by his private medical adviser. The Government will accept no liability regarding the result of operation or any expense incurred.

3. Standards for Height, Weight and Chest measurements.—(a) Height.—(i) The height of a candidate will be measured by making him stand against the standard with his feet together. The weight should be thrown on the heels and not on the toes or outer side of the feet. He will stand erect without rigidity and with the heels, calves, buttocks and shoulders touching the standard; the chin will be depressed to bring the vertex of the head level under the horizontal bar, and the height will be recorded in inches and quarter parts thereof.

(b) **Weight.**—(i) Height and weight will be taken with candidates fully stripped. It is not possible to lay down precise standards for weight in relation to height and age. But a 10 per cent. departure from the average is permissible at the discretion of the medical board. In recording weight fractions of a pound will not be noted.

(ii) A table showing correlation between height, age and average weight is given below for guidance

Age period	20—24	25—29	30—34
Height inches	lbs.	lbs.	lbs. weight
62	109	113	116
63	112	116	119
64	116	119	122
65	118	123	126
66	122	125	128
67	125	129	132
68	129	133	137
69	133	137	141
70	137	141	146
71	141	146	151
72	146	152	157

(c) **Chest.**—The chest should be well developed with a minimum range of expansion of 2 inches. The candidate's chest will be measured by making him stand erect with his feet together and his arms raised over his head. The tape will be so adjusted round the chest that its upper edge touches the interior angles of the shoulder-blades behind and its lower edge the upper part of the nipples in front. The arms will then be lowered to hang loosely by the side. Care will be taken that the shoulders are not thrown upwards or backwards so as to displace the tape. The candidate will then be directed to take a deep inspiration several times, and the maximum and minimum expansions of the chest will be carefully noted. The minimum and maximum will then be recorded in inches thus $\frac{33}{8}$, $\frac{34}{8}$ etc.

In recording the measurements, fractions of less than half an inch should not be noted.

4. Dental condition.—It should be ensured that sufficient number of sound natural teeth are present for efficient mastication.

(a) In order to assess the dental condition of an individual, teeth in apposition with corresponding teeth in the other jaw will be allotted points as follows:—

(i) Central incisor, lateral incisor, canine 1st and 2nd premolar and under developed third molar ... 1 point each.

(ii) 1st and 2nd molar and fully developed third molar ... 2 points each.

When all 32 teeth are present there will be a total count of 22 points.

(b) A candidate must have a minimum of 14 dental points to be acceptable.

(c) The following teeth in good functional apposition must be present in each jaw.

(i) Any 4 of 6 anteriors.

(ii) Any 6 of 10 posteriors.

(d) Candidates suffering from severe pyorrhoea will be rejected. When the state of Pyorrhoea is such that in the opinion of the Dental Officer, it can be cured without extraction of teeth, the candidate may be accepted. Candidates may be accepted if they have well fitting artificial dentures in lieu of sound teeth.

5. Visual standards.—The minimum acceptable standards of visual acuity are given below:—

Better Eye	Worse Eye
Distant Vision—V without glasses not below 6/60 and after correction with glasses not below 6/6	V without glasses not below 6/60 and after correction with glasses not below 6/24
Near Vision—Reads 0.8 or J 4.	Reads 1 or J 6

NOTE.—A relaxation of standards for distant vision without glasses may be made and an individual with unaided vision of less than 6/60 each eye accepted provided corrected vision is not less than 6/6 in one eye and 6/18 in the worse eye.

Field of vision. Normal in each eye as tested by confrontation test.

Colour vision.—Colour vision less than 'Defective safe' (Ishihara plates) will be a cause for rejection.

APPENDIX V

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Castes if he belongs to one of the castes specified in the list below under the State (or area) in which he and his family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES

Assam

Throughout the State:—

1. Bansphor.
2. Bhuihmali or Mali.
3. Brittlal-Bania or Bania
4. Dhupl or Dhobi.
5. Dugla or Dholi.
6. Hira.
7. Jhalo or Malo.
8. Kaibartta or Jaliya.
9. Lalbegi.
10. Mahara.
11. Mehtar or Bhangl.
12. Muchi.
13. Namasudra.
14. Patni.
15. Sutradhar.

Bihar

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Bauri.
2. Bantar.
3. Bhogta.
4. Chamar.
5. Chaupal.
6. Dhobi.
7. Dom.
8. Dusadh, including Dhari or Dharhi
9. Ghasi.
10. Halalkhor.
11. Hari, including Mehtar.
12. Kanjar.
13. Kurariar.
14. Lalbegi.
15. Mochi.
16. Musahar.
17. Nat.
18. Pan.
19. Pasi.
20. Rajwar.
21. Turi.

2. In Patna and Tirhut divisions, and the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Palamau:—

Bhumi.

3. In Patna, Shahabad, Gaya and Palamau districts:—

Bhuiya.

4. In Shahabad district:—

Dabgar.

Bombay

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Ager.
2. Asodi.
3. Bakad.
4. Bhambal.
5. Bhangi.
6. Chakrawadya-Dasar.
7. Chavadi.
8. Chambar, or Mochigar, or Samag.
9. Chena-Dasaru.
10. Chuhar or Chuhra.
11. Dakaleru.
12. Dhegu-Megu.
13. Dhor.
14. Garoda.
15. Halleer.
16. Halsar, or Haslar, or Hulsavar.
17. Holaya, or Garode.
18. Kolcha, or Kolgha.
19. Lingader.
20. Machigar.
21. Madig or Mang.
22. Mahar.
23. Mahyavanshi.
24. Mangarudi.
25. Meghval, or Meghwar.
26. Mini Madig.
27. Mukri.
28. Nadia.
29. Rohit.
30. Shenva, or Shindhaya.
31. Shingdav, or Shingadya.
32. Sochi.
33. Timali.
34. Turi.
35. Vankar.
36. Vittholla.

2. Throughout the State except in Gujrat Division:

Mochi.

3. In North Kanara district —

Kotegar.

Madhya Pradesh*Scheduled Castes**Localities*

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Basor or Burud . . . | } Throughout the State. |
| 2. Bahna or Bahana . . . | |
| 3. Balani or Balai . . . | |
| 4. Chambar . . . | |
| 5. Dom . . . | |
| 6. Mang . . . | |
| 7. Mehtar or Bhangi . . . | |
| 8. Mochi . . . | |
| 9. Satnami . . . | |
| 10. Audhelia . . . | In Bilaspur district. |
| 11. Bedar . . . | In Akola, Amravati and Buldana districts. |
| 12. Chadar . . . | In Bhandara and Sagar districts. |
| 13. Dahait or Dehayat . . . | In Damoh sub-division of Sagar district. |
| 14. Deewar . . . | In Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts. |
| 15. Dhanuk . . . | In Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof. |
| 16. Doha . . . | In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts. |
| 17. Ghasi or Ghasia . . . | In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Wardha, Nagpur, Raipur, Sarguja, Bastar and Raigarh districts. |
| 18. Holiya . . . | In Balaghat and Bhandara districts. |

19. Kaikadi . . .

In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.

20. Kotia . . .

In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Nagpur, Nimar, Raipur, Wardha, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts; in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district; in Chhindwara district except in Seoni sub-division thereof; and in Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof.

21. Khangar . . .

In Bhandara, Buldana and Sagar districts; and in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district.

22. Kori . . .

In Amravati, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Buldana, Chhindwara, Jabalpur, Mandla, Nimar, Raipur, Sagar, Durg, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts; and in Hoshangabad district except in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils thereof.

23. Madgi . . .

In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.

24. Mahar or Mehra . . .

Throughout the State except in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils of Hoshangabad district.

25. Rujjhar . . .

In Sohagpur tahsil of Hoshangabad district.

Madras and Andhra

Throughout each of the States:—

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adi Dravida.
3. Adi Karnataka.
4. Ajila.
5. Arunthathiyar.
6. Balra.
7. Bakuda.
8. Bandi.
9. Bariki.
10. Bavuri.
11. Bellara.
12. Byagari.
13. Chachati.
14. Chakkiliyan.
15. Chalavadi.
16. Chamar.
17. Chandala.
18. Cheruman.
19. Dandasi.
20. Devendrakulathan.
21. Dom or Dombara, Paidi, Pano.
22. Ghasi or Haddi, Relli Sachandi.
23. Godagali.
24. Godari.
25. Godda.
26. Gosangi.
27. Hasla.
28. Holey.
29. Jaggali.
30. Jambuvulu.
31. Kadan.
32. Kalladi.
33. Kanakkan.
34. Karimpalan.
35. Kodalo.
36. Koosa.
37. Koraga.
38. Kudubi.
39. Kudumban.
40. Kuravan.
41. Kurichhan.
42. Madari.
43. Madiga.
44. Malla.
45. Mala (including Agency Malas).
46. Mala Dasu.

47. Malasar.
48. Matangi.
49. Mavilan.
50. Moger.
51. Muchi.
52. Mundala.
53. Nalakeyava.
54. Nayadi.
55. Pagadal.
56. Painda.
57. Paky.
58. Pallan.
59. Pambada.
60. Pamidi.
61. Panan.
62. Panchama.
63. Pannlandi.
64. Paraiyan.
65. Paravan.
66. Pulayan.
67. Puthirai Vannar.
68. Raneyar.
69. Samagara.
70. Samban.
71. Sapari.
72. Semman.
73. Thoti.
74. Tiruvalluvar.
75. Valluvan.
76. Valmiki.
77. Vettuvan.

Orissa

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Andhra.
2. Amant or Amat.
3. Audhelia.
4. Badaik.
5. Baghetl.
6. Bajikar.
7. Bari.
8. Bariki.
9. Basor or Burud.
10. Bauri.
11. Bauti.
12. Bavuri.
13. Bedia or Bejia.
14. Beldar.
15. Bhata.
16. Bhumij.
17. Chachati.
18. Chamar.
19. Chandala (Chandal).
20. Cherua or Chhelia.
21. Dandasi.
22. Desuabhumij.
23. Dewar.
24. Dhanwar.
25. Dharua.
26. Dhoba or Dhobi.
27. Dom or Dombo.
28. Dosadha.
29. Ganda.
30. Ghanatarghada or Ghantra.
31. Ghasi or Ghasia.
32. Ghogla.
33. Ghusuria.
34. Godagali.
35. Godari.
36. Godra.
37. Gokha.
38. Gunju or Ganju.
39. Haddi or Hadi or Hari.
40. Irika.
41. Jaggali.
42. Kandra or Kandara.
43. Karua.
44. Katla.
45. Kela.
46. Khadala.
47. Kodalo.
48. Kori.
49. Kumbhar.
50. Kurunga.
51. Laban.
52. Laheri.
53. Madari.
54. Madiga.
55. Mahuria.
56. Mala or Jhale.
57. Mang.
58. Mangan.
59. Mehra or Mahar.
60. Mehtar or Bhangl.
61. Mewar.
62. Mochi or Muchi.
63. Mundapotta.
64. Nagarchi.
65. Paidi.

66. Painda.
67. Pamidi.
68. Pan or Pano.
69. Panchama.
70. Panika.
71. Panka.
72. Patanti.
73. Pap.
74. Pasi.
75. Patial or Patikar or Patratanti or Patua.
76. Pradhan.
77. Rajna.
78. Relli.
79. Sabakhia.
80. Samasi.
81. Sanei.
82. Sapari.
83. Satnaml.
84. Sidhria.
85. Sinduria.
86. Siyal.
87. Sukuli.
88. Tamadia.
89. Tamudia.
90. Tiar or Tlor.
91. Turi.
92. Valamiki or Valmiki.

Punjab

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagl.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koll.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabl.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhai.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

Uttar Pradesh

Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Badi.
3. Badhik.
4. Baheliya.
5. Baiga.
6. Baiswar.
7. Bajaniya.
8. Bajgi.
9. Balahar.
10. Balmiki.
11. Bangali.
12. Banmanus.
13. Bansphor.
14. Barwar.
15. Basor.
16. Bawariya.
17. Beldar.
18. Beriya.
19. Bhantu.
20. Bhoksa.
21. Bhuiya.
22. Bhuiyar.
23. Boria.
24. Chamar.
25. Chero.
26. Dabgar.
27. Dhangar.
28. Dhanuk.
29. Dharkar.
30. Dhobi.
31. Dhusia or Jhusia.
32. Dom.
33. Domar.

34. Dusadh.
35. Gharaml.
36. Ghasiya.
37. Gual.
38. Habura.
39. Hari.
40. Hela.
41. Jatava.
42. Kalabaz.
43. Kanjar.
44. Kapariya.
45. Karwal.
46. Khairaha.
47. Kharot.
48. Kharwar (excluding Benbansi).
49. Kol.
50. Korwa.
51. Lalbegi.
52. Majhwar.
53. Nat.
54. Pankha.
55. Parahiya.
56. Pasi.
57. Patari.
58. Rawat.
59. Saharya.
60. Sanaurhiya.
61. Sansiya.
62. Shilpkar.
63. Turaiha.

2. In Bundelkhand Division and the portion of Mirzapur district south of Kaimur Range:—
Gond.

West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Bahella.
3. Baiti.
4. Bauri.
5. Bediya.
6. Beldar.
7. Bhulmal.
8. Bhuiya.
9. Bhumij.
10. Bind.
11. Chamar.
12. Dhoba.
13. Doai.
14. Dom.
15. Dosadh.
16. Ghasi.
17. Gornhi.
18. Hari.
19. Jalla Kaibartta.
20. Jhalo Malo or Malo.
21. Kadar.
22. Kandra.
23. Kaora.
24. Karenga.
25. Kastha.
26. Kaur.
27. Khaira.
28. Khatik.
29. Koch.
30. Konal.
31. Konwar.
32. Kora.
33. Kotal.
34. Lalbegi.
35. Lodha.
36. Lohar.
37. Mahar.
38. Mahil.
39. Mal.
40. Mallah.
41. Malpahariya.
42. Mehtor.
43. Muchi.
44. Musahar.
45. Nagesia.
46. Namasudra.
47. Nuniya.
48. Paliya.
49. Pan.
50. Pasi.
51. Patni.
52. Pod.
53. Rabha.
54. Rajbhanshi.
55. Rajwar.
56. Sunri.
57. Tiya.
58. Turi.

Hyderabad

Throughout the State:—

1. Anamuk.
2. Aray (Mala).
3. Arwa Mala.
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam.

5. Bindla.
6. Byagara.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambhar.
9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar).
10. Dhor.
11. Ellamalwar (Yellammalawandlu).
12. Holey.
13. Holey Dasari.
14. Kolupulvandlu.
15. Madiga.
16. Mahar.
17. Mala.
18. Mala Dasari.
19. Mala Hannai.
20. Malajangam.
21. Mala Masti.
22. Mala Sale (Netkani).
23. Mala Sanyasi.
24. Mang.
25. Mang Garodi.
26. Manne.
27. Mashti.
28. Mehtar.
29. Mitha Ayyalvar.
30. Mochi.
31. Samagara.
32. Sindhollu (Chindollu).

Madhya Bharat

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagri or Bagdi.
2. Balal.
3. Barahar or Basod.
4. Bargunda.
5. Bedia.
6. Bhambl.
7. Bhangi or Mehtar.
8. Chamar.
9. Chidar.
10. Dhanuk.
11. Kanjar.
12. Khatik.
13. Koli.
14. Mahar.
15. Mochi.
16. Nat.
17. Pardhi.
18. Pasi.
19. Sansi.

Mysore

1. Throughout the State except in Bellary district:—

1. Adidravida.
2. Adikarnataka.
3. Banjara or Lambani.
4. Bhovi.
5. Koracha.
6. Korama.

2. In Bellary district:—

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adi Dravida.
3. Adikarnataka.
4. Ajila.
5. Arunthathiyar.
6. Baira.
7. Bakuda.
8. Bandi.
9. Bariki.
10. Bavuri.
11. Bellara.
12. Byagari.
13. Chachati.
14. Chakkilivar.
15. Chalavadi.
16. Chamar.
17. Chandala.
18. Cheruman.
19. Dandasi.
20. Devendrakulathan.
21. Dom or Dombara, Paidi, Pano.
22. Ghasi or Haddi, Relli Sachandi.
23. Godagali.
24. Godari.
25. Godda.
26. Gosangi.
27. Hasla.
28. Holey.
29. Jaggali.
30. Jambuvulu.
31. Kadan.
32. Kalladi.
33. Kanakkan.
34. Karimpalan.
35. Kodalo.
36. Koosa.
37. Koraga.
38. Kudubi.
39. Kudumban.
40. Kuravan.

41. Kurichchan.
42. Madari.
43. Madiga.
44. Malla.
45. Mala (including Agency Malas).
46. Mala Dasu.
47. Malasar.
48. Matangi.
49. Mavilan.
50. Moger.
51. Muchi.
52. Mundala.
53. Nalakeyava.
54. Nayadi.
55. Pagadai.
56. Palinda.
57. Paky.
58. Pallan.
59. Pambada.
60. Pamidi.
61. Panan.
62. Panchama.
63. Pannlandi.
64. Paraiyan.
65. Paravan.
66. Pulayan.
67. Puthirai Vannan.
68. Raneyar.
69. Samagara.
70. Samban.
71. Saparl.
72. Semman.
73. Thoti.
74. Tiruvalluvar.
75. Valluvan.
76. Valmiki.
77. Vettuvan.

Patiala and East Punjab States Union

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chandal.
11. Dagi.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhal.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

Rajasthan

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dharmi.
2. Aheri.
3. Badi.
4. Bagri.
5. Bajgar.
6. Bansphor.
7. Bargi.
8. Bawaria.
9. Bhand.
10. Bhangi.
11. Bidakia.
12. Chamar.
13. Chura.
14. Dabgar.
15. Dhanakia.
16. Dheda.
17. Dom.
18. Gandia.
19. Garancha Mehtar.
20. Godhi.
21. Jatla.
22. Kalbelia.
23. Kapadia Sangi.

24. Khangar.
25. Khatka.
26. Kooch Band.
27. Koria.
28. Kunjar.
29. Madari (Bazigar).
30. Majhabl.
31. Mehar.
32. Mehtar.
33. Mochi.
34. Nut.
35. Pasi.
36. Raigar.
37. Ramdasia.
38. Rawal.
39. Sarbhangi.
40. Singiwala.
41. Sansi.
42. Thori.
43. Tirgar.
44. Valmiki.

Saurashtra

Throughout the State:—

1. Bawa (Dhedh).
2. Bhangi.
3. Chamadia.
4. Chamar.
5. Dangashia.
6. Garoda.
7. Garmatang.
8. Hadi.
9. Meghwal.
10. Senva.
11. Shemalla.
12. Thori.
13. Turi.
14. Turi-Barot.
15. Vankar.

Travancore-Cochin

Throughout the State:—

1. Ayyanavar.
2. Bharatar.
3. Chakkillyan.
4. Domban.
5. Eravalan.
6. Kakkalan.
7. Kanakkan.
8. Kavara.
9. Kootan (Koodan).
10. Kuravan.
11. Mannan.
12. Nayadi.
13. Padannan.
14. Pallan.
15. Palluvan.
16. Panan.
17. Paravan.
18. Parayan (Sambavar).
19. Pathiyan.
20. Perumannan.
21. Pulayan.
22. Thandan.
23. Ulladan.
24. Uraly.
25. Vallon.
26. Valluvan.
27. Vannan.
28. Velan.
29. Vetan.
30. Vettuvan.

Ajmer

Throughout the State:—

1. Aheri.
2. Bagri.
3. Balal.
4. Bambhi.
5. Bansphor.
6. Baori.
7. Bargi.
8. Bazigar.
9. Bhangi.
10. Bidakia.
11. Chammar.
12. Dabgar.
13. Dhanak.
14. Dheda.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dholi.
17. Dom.
18. Garoda.
19. Gancha.
20. Jatava.
21. Kalbolia.
22. Khangar.
23. Khatik.

24. Koli.
25. Koria.
26. Kuchband.
27. Mahar.
28. Meghwal.
29. Mochi.
30. Nat.
31. Pasi.
32. Raigar.
33. Rawal.
34. Sarbhang.
35. Sargara.
36. Satia.
37. Thori.
38. Tirgar.
39. Kanjar.
40. Sansi.

Bhopal

Throughout the State:—

1. Balahi.
2. Basar.
3. Bedia.
4. Beldar.
5. Chamar.
6. Chitar.
7. Dhanuk.
8. Dome.
9. Khatik.
10. Koli.
11. Kanjar.
12. Mahtar, Bhang.
13. Mehar.
14. Mang.
15. Nut.
16. Silawat.

Bilaspur

Throughout the State:—

1. Chamar.
2. Julahe.
3. Dumne (Bhanjre).
4. Chuhre.
5. Hesi (Turi).
6. Chhimbe (Dhobi).
7. Bangali.
8. Sarehde.
9. Daule.

Coorg

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dravida.
2. Adi Karnataka.
3. Adiya.
4. Balagai.
5. Holeya.
6. Madiga.
7. Muchi.
8. Mundala.
9. Panchama.
10. Paraya.
11. Samagara.

Delhi

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dharmi.
2. Agria.
3. Aheria.
4. Balai.
5. Banjara.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Bhangl.
9. Bhil.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanwar Chamar.
12. Chobra (Sweeper).
13. Chubra (Balmiki).
14. Dhanak or Dhanuk.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dom.
17. Gharrami.
18. Jatya or Jatav Chamar.
19. Julaha (Weaver).
20. Kabirpanthi.
21. Kachhandha.
22. Kanjar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Lalbegi.
26. Madari.
27. Mallah.
28. Mazhabi.
29. Megwal.
30. Mochi.
31. Nat (Rana).

32. Pasi.
33. Perna.
34. Ram Dasia.
35. Ravidasi or Raldasi.
36. Rehgarh or Raigar.
37. Sansi.
38. Sapera.
39. Sikligar.
40. Singiwala or Kalbelia.
41. Sirkiband.

Himachal Pradesh

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad-Dharmi.
2. Balmiki or Chura or Bhang or Sweeper.
3. Bangali.
4. Banjara.
5. Barar.
6. Bawarari.
7. Bazigar.
8. Hesi.
9. Bhanjra.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanal.
12. Dagl.
13. Daole.
14. Dhaki or Toori.
15. Doom or Doomna.
16. Kabirpanthi or Julaha.
17. Koli.
18. Mazhab.
19. Mochi.
20. Nat.
21. Od.
22. Pasi.
23. Phrera.
24. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
25. Ramdasia.
26. Rehar.
27. Sansi.
28. Sapela.
29. Sikligar.
30. Sirkiband.

Kutch

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhangl.
2. Chamar.
3. Garoda.
4. Meghwal.
5. Turi.
6. Turi (Barot).

Manipur

Throughout the State:—

Castes, races or tribes, or parts of, or groups within castes or tribes specified as Scheduled Castes in relation to the State of Assam.

Tripura

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Balti.
3. Bhunar.
4. Chamar.
5. Dandasi.
6. Dhenuai.
7. Dhoba.
8. Dual.
9. Dum.
10. Ghasi.
11. Gour.
12. Gunar.
13. Gur.
14. Gorang.
15. Jalla Kalbarta.
16. Kahar.
17. Kaindi.
18. Kan.
19. Kanugh.
20. Keot.
21. Kharia.
22. Khadit.
23. Khemcha.
24. Koch.
25. Koir.
26. Kol.
27. Kora.
28. Kotal.
29. Mali.
30. Bhumi.
31. Mehtor.
32. Muchi.
33. Namsudra.
34. Patni.
35. Sabar.
36. Mahisyadas.

Vindhya Pradesh

Throughout the State:—

1. Basor (Bansphor).
2. Chamar.
3. Dahait.
4. Dharkar.
5. Dher.
6. Dom.
7. Domar or Doris.
8. Kuchbandhia.
9. Mehtar or Bhangl or Dhanuk.
10. Mochl.

APPENDIX VI

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Tribes if he belongs to one of the Tribes specified in the list below under the State (area) in which he and his family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES**Assam****1. In the Autonomous Districts:—**

1. Dimasa (Kachari).
2. Garo.
3. Hajong.
4. Khasi and Jaintia.
5. Any Kuki tribes.
6. Lakher.
7. Any Lushai (Mizo) tribes
8. Mikir.
9. Any Naga tribes
10. Synteng.

2. In the Tribal Areas other than the Autonomous Districts:—

1. Abor
2. Aka
3. Apatani.
4. Dafea.
5. Galong.
6. Khampti.
7. Mishmi.
8. Any Naga tribes
9. Singpho.
10. Momba.
11. Sherdukpen.

3. In the State of Assam excluding the Tribal Areas:—

1. Boro—Borokachari
2. Deori.
3. Hojai.
4. Kachari.
5. Lalung.
6. Mech.
7. Miri.
8. Rabha.

Bihar**1. Throughout the State:—**

1. Asur.
2. Baiga.
3. Bathudi.
4. Bedia.
5. Binjhia.
6. Birhor.
7. Birjia.
8. Chero.
9. Chik Baraik.
10. Gond.
11. Gorait.
12. Ho.
13. Karmali.
14. Kharia.
15. Kharwai.
16. Khond.
17. Kisan.
18. Kora.
19. Korwa.
20. Lohara.
21. Mahli.
22. Mal Paharia.
23. Munda.
24. Oraon.
25. Parhaiya.
26. Santal.
27. Sauria Paharia
28. Savar.

2. In the districts of Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Manbhum: Bhumij.**Bombay**

Throughout the State:—

1. Barda.
2. Bavacha.
3. Bhil, including Bhagalia, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Raval Bhi and Tadvi Bhil
4. Chodhara.
5. Dhanka.

6. Dhodia.
7. Dubla.
8. Gamit or Gamta.
9. Gond.
10. Kathodi or Katkar.
11. Konkna.
12. Koli Dhor.
13. Koli Mahadev.
14. Mavchi.
15. Naikda or Nayak.
16. Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi.
17. Patelia.
18. Pomla.
19. Powara.
20. Rathawa.
21. Thakur.
22. Valval.
23. Varli.
24. Vasava.

Madhya Pradesh

In—

- (1) Melghat taluq of Amravati district.
- (2) Baihar tahsil of Balaghat district.
- (3) Bhanupratapur, Bijapur, Dantewara, Jagdalpur Kanker, Kondagaon, Korta and Narayanpur tahsils of Bastar district.
- (4) Betul and Bhainsdehi tahsils of Betul district.
- (5) Katghofa tahsil of Bilaspur district.
- (6) Suroncha and Gharchiroli tahsils of Chanda district.
- (7) Amarwara, Chhindwara and Lakhnadon tahsils of Chhindwara district.
- (8) Balod (Sanjari) tahsil of Durg district.
- (9) Mandla, Niwas and Ramgarh (Dindori) tahsils of Mandla district.
- (10) Harsud tahsil of Nimar district.
- (11) Dharamjalgarh, Ghargoda, Jashpurnagar and Kharsia tahsils of Raigarh district.
- (12) Ambikapur, Baikunthpur, Bharatpur, Janakpur, Manendragarh, Pal, Samri and Sitapur tahsils of Sarguja district.

1. Andh.
2. Baiga.
3. Bhaina.
4. Bharta-Bhumia, or Bhuinhar-Bhumia.
5. Bhattra.
6. Bhil.
7. Bhunjia.
8. Binjhar.
9. Birhul or Birhor.
10. Dhanwar.
11. Gadaba or Gadba.
12. Gond [including Madia (Maria) and Mudia (Muria)].
13. Halba.
14. Kamar.
15. Kavar or Kanwar.
16. Kharia.
17. Kondh or Khond or Kandh.
18. Kol.
19. Kolam.
20. Korku.
21. Korwa.
22. Majhwar.
23. Munda.
24. Nagesia or Nagasia.
25. Nihal.
26. Oraon.
27. Pardhan.
28. Pardhi.
29. Parja.
30. Saonta or Saunta.
31. Sawar or Sawara.

Madras and Andhra

Throughout each of the States:—

1. Aranadan.
2. Bagata.
3. Bhottadas—Bodo Bhottada, Muria Bhottada and Sano Bhottada.
4. Bhumias—Bhuri Bhumia and Bodo Bhumia.
5. Chenchu.
6. Gadabas—Boda Gadaba, Cerillam Gadaba, Franji Gadaba, Jodla Gadaba, Olaro Gadaba, Pangl Gadaba and Pranga Gadaba.
7. Gondi—Modya Gond and Rajo Gond.
8. Goudus—Bato, Bhirithya, Dudhokouria, Hato, Jatako and Joria.
9. Kosalya, Goudus—Bosothoriya Goudus, Chitti Goudus, Dangayath Goudus, Doddu Kamariya, Dudu Kamaro, Ledyo Goudus and Pullosoriya Goudus.
10. Magatha Goudus—Bernia Goudu, Boodo, Magatha, Dongayath Goudu, Ladya, Goudu, Ponna Magatha and Sana Magatha.
11. Holva.
12. Jadapus.
13. Jatapus.
14. Kammara.
15. Kattunayakan.
16. Khattis—Khatti, Kommarao and Lohara.

17. Kodu.
18. Kommar.
19. Konda Dhoras.
20. Konda Kapus.
21. Kondareddis.
22. Kondhs—Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yenity Kondhs.
23. Kota.
24. Kotia, Bartika, Benthoriya, Dhulia or Dullia, Holva Paiko, Puttiya Sarrona and Sidho Paiko.
25. Koya or Goud, with its sub-sects—Raja or Rasha Koyas, Lingadheri Koyas (ordinary) and Kottu Koyas.
26. Kudiya.
27. Kurumans.
28. Manna Dhora.
29. Maune.
30. Mukha Dhora—Nooka Dhora.
31. Muria.
32. Paigarapu.
33. Palasi.
34. Paniyan.
35. Porias—Bodo, Bonda, Daruva, Diduva, Jodia Mundili, Pengu, Pydi and Saliya
36. Reddi Dhoras.
37. Savaras—Kapu Savaras, Khutto Savaras and Maliya Savaras.
38. Sholaga.
39. Toda.
40. Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in these Islands.

Orissa**Throughout the State:—**

1. Bagata.
2. Baiga.
3. Banjara or Banjari.
4. Bathudi.
5. Bhuiya or Bhuyan.
6. Binjhal.
7. Binjhia or Binjhua.
8. Birhor.
9. Bondo Poraja.
10. Chenchu.
11. Dal.
12. Gadaba.
13. Ghara.
14. Gond.
15. Gorait or Korah.
16. Ho.
17. Jatapu.
18. Juang.
19. Kavar.
20. Kharla or Kharlan.
21. Kharwar.
22. Khond (Kond) or Kandha, or Nanguli Kandha or Sitha Kandha.
23. Kisan.
24. Kolah-Kol-Loharas.
25. Kolha.
26. Koli.
27. Kondadora.
28. Kora.
29. Korua.
30. Koya.
31. Kulla.
32. Mahali.
33. Mankidi.
34. Mankirdia.
35. Mirdhas.
36. Munda (Munda-Lohara and Munda-Mahalla).
37. Mundari.
38. Oraon.
39. Pareja.
40. Santal.
41. Saora or Savar, or Saura, or Sahara.
42. Tharua.

Punjab

In Spiti and Lahaul in Kangra District:—
Tibetan

West Bengal**Throughout the State:—**

1. Bhutia.
2. Lepcha.
3. Mech.
4. Mru.
5. Munda.
6. Oraon.
7. Santal.

Hyderabad**Throughout the State:—**

1. Andh.
2. Bhil.
3. Chenchu, or Chenchwar.
4. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond).
5. Hill Reddis.
6. Kolam (including Mannervarlu).

7. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya).
8. Pardhan.
9. Thoti

Madhya Bharat**1. Throughout the State:—**

1. Gond.
2. Korku.
3. Seharla.

2. In the Revenue District of Jabua: in the tahsils of Sendhwa, Barwani, Rajpur, Khargone, Bhikangaon and Maheshwar of the Revenue District of Khargone; in the tahsil of Sailana of the Revenue District of Ratlam, in the tahsils of Sardarpur, Kukshi, Dhar and Manawar of the Revenue District of Dhar:—

Bhils and Bhilalas (inclusive of sub-tribes).

Mysore**1. Throughout the State except in Bellary district:—**

1. Hasalaru.
2. Iruliga.
3. Jenu Kuruba.
4. Kadu-Kuruba.
5. Maleru.
6. Soligaru.

2. In Bellary district:—

1. Aranadan.
2. Bagala.
3. Bhottadas—Bodo Bhottada, Muria Bhottada and Sano Bhottada.
4. Bhumias—Bhuri Bhumia and Bodo Bhumia.
5. Chenchu.
6. Gadabas—Boda Gadaba, Cerllam Gadaba, Franji Gadaba, Jodia Gadaba, Olaro Gadaba, Pangi Gadaba and Pranga Gadaba.
7. Gondi—Modya Gond and Rajo Gond.
8. Goudus—Bato, Bhirithya Dudhokouri, Hato, Jatako and Joria.
9. Kosalya Goudus—Bosothorya Goudus, Chitti Goudas, Dangayath Goudas, Dodd Kamaraya, Dudu Kamaro, Ladiya, Goudas and Pullosoriya Goudus.
10. Magatha Goudus—Bernia Goudu, Booda Magatha, Dongayath Goudu, Ladya Goudu, Ponna Magatha and Sana Magatha.
11. Holva.
12. Jadapu.
13. Jatapus.
14. Kamara.
15. Kattunayakan.
16. Khattis-Khatti, Kommarao and Lohara.
17. Kodu.
18. Kommar.
19. Konda Dhoras.
20. Konda Kapus.
21. Kondareddis.
22. Kondhs—Desaya Kondhs, Dongra Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs, Yenity Kondhs.
23. Kota.
24. Kotia—Bartika Benthoriya, Dhulla or Dullia, Holva Paiko, Putiya, Sanrona and Sidho Paiko.
25. Koya or Goud, with its sub-sects—Raja or Rasha Koyas, Lingadheri Koyas (ordinary) and Kottu Koyas.
26. Kudiya.
27. Kurumans.
28. Manna Dhora.
29. Maune.
30. Mukha Dhora, Nooka Dhora.
31. Muria.
32. Paigarapu.
33. Palasi.
34. Paniyan.
35. Porias—Bodo Bonda, Daruva, Didua, Jodia, Mundili, Pengu, Pydi & Saliya.
36. Reddi Dhoras.
37. Savaras—Kapu Savaras, Khutto Savaras and Maliya Savaras.
38. Sholaga.
39. Toda.
40. Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who and both of whose parents were born in these Islands.

Rajasthan**Throughout the Scheduled Areas of the State:—**

Bhil.

Saurashtra**Throughout the State:—**

1. Adodia.
2. Daffer.
3. Ghantia.
4. Miyana.

5. Sindhi.
6. Wedva Waghri.

Travancore-Cochin

Throughout the State:—

1. Hill Pulaya.
2. Kadar.
3. Kanikaram.
4. Kochu Velan.
5. Malai Arayan.
6. Malai Pandaram.
7. Malai Vedan.
8. Malayan.
9. Malayarayar.
10. Mannan.
11. Muthuvan.
12. Pallcyan.
13. Palliyar.
14. Ulladan (Hill dwellers).
15. Uraly.
16. Vishavan.

Ajmer

Throughout the State:—

Bhil.

Bhopal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhil.
2. Gond.
3. Keer.
4. Karku.
5. Mogla.
6. Pardhi.
7. Saharia, Sosia, or Sor.

Coorg

Throughout the State:—

1. Korama.
2. Kudiya.
3. Kuruba.
4. Maratha.
5. Meda.
6. Yerava.

Himachal Pradesh

In Lahaul in Chamba district and in Spiti in Mahasu District:—

Tibetan.

Kutch

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhils.
2. Dhodia.
3. Koli.
4. Paradhi.
5. Vaghri.

Manipur

Throughout the State:—

1. Any Kuki Tribe.
2. Any Lushai Tribe.
3. Any Naga Tribe.

Tripura

Throughout the State:—

1. Lushai.
2. Mag.
3. Kuki.
4. Chakma.
5. Garoo.
6. Chaimal.
7. Halam.
8. Khasia.
9. Bhutia.
10. Munda including Kaur.
11. Orang.
12. Lepcha.
13. Santal.
14. Bhil.
15. Tripura.
16. Jamatia.
17. Noatia.
18. Riang.

Vindhya Pradesh

Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Balga.
3. Bhumiya.
4. Gond.
5. Kamar.
6. Kaairwar.
7. Majhi.
8. Mawasi.
9. Panika.
10. Pao.
11. Bhil.
12. Bedia.
13. Biar (Biyar).
14. Sonr.

UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**Instructions to Candidates**

1. A copy each of the Notice, the Application Form and other papers relating to the examination is sent herewith. Candidates should consult them to see if they are eligible before filling the application form or paying the prescribed fee. The conditions prescribed cannot be relaxed.

2. The enclosed application form must be filled in the candidate's own handwriting and all answers should be given in words. It should be submitted direct to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, Dholpur House, Post Box No. 186, New Delhi. A candidate already in Government Service, whether in a permanent or temporary capacity must submit his application through the Head of the Department or Office concerned who will, if he considers the candidate eligible for the examination forward it to the Union Public Service Commission with his recommendations (*vide* last page of the application form).

No application received by the Commission after the date prescribed in the Notice will be accepted.

NOTE.—No candidate may make more than one application in respect of the examination.

3. Application should be sent by registered post. If a candidate sends his application by post and desires an acknowledgment, he must send the application "Registered acknowledgment due".

4. A candidate who is found to have knowingly furnished any particulars which are false or to have suppressed material information will be disqualified and, if appointed, will be liable to dismissal.

5. A candidate must send the following documents with his application:—

- (i) A treasury receipt or Crossed Indian Postal Orders payable to Secretary, Union Public Service Commission at New Delhi Post Office, for the prescribed fee.
- (ii) A Certificate of Age.
- (iii) Two certificates of character.
- (iv) A Certificate of Educational Qualification.
- (v) Two Copies of recent passport size photograph of the candidate.
- (vi) Evidence of Registration of Medical Qualification.

Details of the documents mentioned in items (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi) are given below:—

(i) **A treasury receipt or CROSSED Indian Postal Orders for the prescribed fee.**—The amount may be deposited in the nearest Government Treasury, or in a branch of the State Bank of India, or in a State Treasury authorised to transact business on behalf of Government (Amount deposited at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, or Madras should be deposited in the Reserve Bank of India instead of in the State Bank of India). The Treasury or Bank should be asked to credit it to the account head "XXXVI—Miscellaneous Department, Examination fees, Receipts of the Union Public Service Commission". **CANDIDATES MUST SEE THAT THEY ARE ELIGIBLE AND MUST DECIDE DEFINITELY TO APPLY BEFORE DEPOSITING THIS FEE IN THE TREASURY (OR BANK). THE FEE WILL NOT BE REFUNDED IN ANY CIRCUMSTANCES WHATEVER ONCE AN APPLICATION HAS BEEN CONSIDERED BY THE COMMISSION NOR WILL IT BE HELD IN RESERVE FOR ANY OTHER EXAMINATION OR SELECTION.** The name of the examination and of the treasury at which the fee is deposited should be clearly entered in the treasury receipts. The treasury receipt should be on the form pertaining to Central Government transactions and should be obtained from the treasury at which the fee is deposited. If, however, the blue form is not available in the treasury, the ordinary form hitherto employed should be used.

NOTE 1.—Candidates who are in the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada, Australia, Ceylon, Pakistan, Burma, or Malaya at the time of submitting their application should deposit the amount of the prescribed fee in the office of India's High Commissioner, Ambassador or Representative, as the case may be, in that country and forward the receipts from that office.

NOTE 2.—Cash or cheques will not be accepted by the Union Public Service Commission.

NOTE 3.—All Postal Orders should bear the signature of the Issuing Post Master and a clear stamp of the Issuing Post Office. All Postal Orders should be CROSSED and made payable to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission at New Delhi Post Office. In no case will Postal Orders payable at any other Post Office be accepted. Defaced or mutilated Postal Orders will also not be accepted.

NOTE 4.—An application not accompanied by a treasury receipt or CROSSED Indian Postal Orders for the prescribed fee will be summarily rejected and no explanation for inability to send the treasury receipt or the Indian Postal Orders with the application will be considered. This does not apply to displaced persons seeking remission of the fee, *vide* paragraph 7 below.

(ii) **A Certificate of Age.**—The only proof of age ordinarily accepted by the Commission is the age or date of birth entered in the Matriculation Certificate or in the Secondary School Leaving Certificate, or in a certificate recognised by an Indian University as equivalent to Matriculation or in an extract from a Register of Matriculates maintained by a University, which extract must be certified by the proper authority of the University. The expression Matriculation Certificate in this part of the instruction must be understood as including these alternative certificates.

Candidates will thus understand that the Matriculation Certificate is required in all cases as evidence of age, and it must invariably be sent to the Commission in original with a copy thereof, together with the application.

Sometimes the Matriculation Certificate only shows the age by completed years or completed years and months. In such cases the candidate must send in addition to the Matriculation Certificate an original certificate together with a copy thereof from the Headmaster of the High School from which he matriculated showing the date of his birth or his exact age as recorded in the school admission register. An Anglo-Indian or an Indian Christian, may send his original baptismal or birth registration certificate together with a copy thereof instead of the headmaster's certificate.

Candidates are warned that unless complete proof of age as laid down in these instructions is sent with an application, the application may be rejected. Further, they are warned that if the date of birth stated in the application is inconsistent with the age shown in the Matriculation Certificate and no explanation is offered, the application may be rejected (*vide* Note 4 below).

NOTE 1.—A candidate who holds a completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate need submit with the original a copy of only the page containing entries relating to age.

NOTE 2.—A transfer certificate from a school or college will not be accepted as evidence of age.

NOTE 3.—The Age and Nationality Certificate issued by some State authorities is not required.

NOTE 4.—Candidates should note that once a date of birth has been claimed and accepted by the Commission for the purpose of admission to an examination, no change will be allowed at a subsequent examination.

Candidates who wish to challenge the entry of their age in the Matriculation certificate must do so at the first opportunity. They must send to the Commission all the evidence on which the claim is based together with a satisfactory explanation of the incorrect entry.

NOTE 5.—Displaced persons, who have lost their original Matriculation Certificate in Pakistan, should obtain duplicate certificate from the University concerned. If they are unable to obtain the duplicate Matriculation Certificate from the University they should submit an extract from the University Gazette in which their results were published showing their date of birth and certified by the Registrar or the Headmaster.

(iii) **A Certificate of Character.**—A candidate must submit a certificate of character, with a copy thereof, from each of two responsible persons, not being the members of the candidate's own family, to the effect that he is of regular and steady habits and is likely, if appointed, to prove in every respect creditable to the Army, Medical Corps. One of these persons should preferably be an officer of the Armed Forces.

(iv) **A Certificate of Educational Qualification.**—A candidate must submit a certificate or diploma in original with a copy thereof, showing that he has one of the qualifications prescribed in the Rules. The certificate submitted must be one issued by the authority (i.e., University or other examination body) awarding the particular qualification. If such a certificate or diploma is not submitted the candidate must explain its absence, and submit such other evidence in original as he can to support his claim to the requisite qualifications. The Commission will consider this evidence on its merits but do not bind themselves to accept it as sufficient.

(v) **Two copies of Photograph.**—A candidate must submit two passport size copies of his recent photograph, one of which should be pasted on the first page of the application form and the other copy should be firmly attached with the application form. Each copy of the photograph should be signed in ink on the front by the candidate.

(vi) **Evidence of Registration of Medical Qualification.**—A candidate must submit a Medical Registration Certificate in original and a copy thereof.

N.B.—Candidates are warned that if an application is incompletely or wrongly filled or is not accompanied by any one of the documents mentioned above without a reasonable explanation for its absence having been given, the application will be summarily rejected and that no appeal against its rejection will be entertained. Any documents not submitted with the application but explanation for the absence of which has been given, should be sent soon after the submission of the application, and in any case they must reach the Commission's office one month before the date of commencement of the examination. Otherwise candidature for the examination will be cancelled.

Candidates are also warned that they should in no case tamper with the entries in the documents submitted by them. Candidates found guilty of tampering are liable to be prosecuted in addition to being permanently debarred from the Commission's examinations and selections and from employment under Government.

The originals of the certificates forwarded in accordance with paragraphs 5(ii), (iii), (iv) and (vi) will be returned when the result of the application is communicated. **CANDIDATES ARE ADVISED TO KEEP ATTESTED COPIES OF THEIR CERTIFICATES BEFORE SUBMITTING THEM TO THE COMMISSION. THE COMMISSION CANNOT RETURN THE CERTIFICATES EARLIER THAN THE DATE OF COMMUNICATION OF THE RESULT OF THE APPLICATION FOR WHATEVER PURPOSE THEY MAY BE REQUIRED, NOR CAN THEY SUPPLY ATTESTED COPIES.**

6. A candidate who claims to belong to one of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes should submit in support of his claim a certificate, in original, in the form given below from the District Officer or the Sub-Divisional Officer of the district in which his parents (or surviving parent) ordinarily reside; if both his parents are dead, of the district in which he himself ordinarily resides otherwise than for the purpose of his own education.

A candidate from the Delhi State may submit such a certificate also from the Additional District Magistrate or the First Class Stipendiary Magistrate or the Revenue Assistant.

The form of the certificate to be produced by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates applying for appointment to posts under the Government of India.

This is to certify that
 son of _____ of village _____
 District/Division _____ in the
 State _____ belongs to the _____
 community which is recognised as a Scheduled Caste/
 Tribe under the Constitution (Scheduled Castes)
 Order, 1950/the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order,
 1950/the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Part C
 States) Order, 1951/the Constitution (Scheduled
 Tribes) (Part C States) Order, 1951, Shri _____
 and/or his family
 ordinarily reside(s) in the _____
 District/Division of the _____ State.
 Dated _____
 _____ District Magistrate.
 _____ Deputy Commissioner
 Seal _____
 _____ Sub-Divisional Officer
 _____ State

N.B.—(a) The term 'ordinarily reside' used here will have the same meaning as in Section 20 of the Representation of the Peoples Act, 1950.

(b) Where the certificates are issued by Gazetted Officers of the Union Government or State Governments, they should be in the same form but countersigned by the District Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner or Sub-Divisional Officer (Certificate issued by Gazetted Officers and attested by District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner, Sub-Divisional Officer) are not sufficient.

7. A displaced person seeking remission of the prescribed fee (See Appendix II) should forward along with his application his Refugee Registration Card in original and a Certificate, also in original, from a District Officer or a Gazetted Officer of Government or a Member of the Parliament or State Legislature to show that he is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee.

8. (a) A person in whose case a certificate of eligibility is required should apply to the Government of India, Ministry of Defence for issue of the required certificate of eligibility in his favour.

(b) If a certificate of eligibility is not necessary in the case of a person who has migrated from Pakistan, he should produce an Affidavit sworn before a first class Magistrate in one of the following forms, which ever may be applicable to him:—

1. "I declare that I migrated to India from areas which now form Pakistan before the 19th July 1948, and have ordinarily been resident in India since then."
2. "I declare that I migrated to India from areas which now form Pakistan after the 18th July 1948 but before the 30th September 1948 and have ordinarily been resident in India since then and I further declare that I had got myself registered as a citizen of India before the 26th January 1950."
3. "I declare that I migrated to India from Pakistan and entered the Union Services without a certificate of eligibility before the commencement of the Constitution i.e., 26th January, 1950, and am continuing in such service since then without a break."

9. The fact that an application form has been supplied on a certain date, will not be accepted as an excuse for the late submission of an application. The supply of an application form does not *ipso facto* make the receiver eligible for admission to the examination.

10. Every candidate for admission to this examination will be informed at the earliest possible date of the result of his application. It is not however possible to say when the result will be communicated. But if a candidate does not receive from the Union Public Service Commission a communication regarding the result of his application one month before the com-

mencement of the examination, he should at once contact the Commission for the result. Failure to comply with this provision will deprive the candidate of any claim to consideration.

All returnable certificates or papers will be returned when the result of his application is communicated.

11. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he holds a certificate of admission from the Commission.

12. Candidates must pay the fee prescribed in Appendix II. No claim for a refund of this fee will ordinarily be entertained except to the extent stated in the Appendix nor can it be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

13. Communications regarding Applications.—ALL COMMUNICATIONS IN RESPECT OF AN APPLICATION SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY, UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION POST BOX NO. 186, DHOLPUR HOUSE, NEW DELHI AND SHOULD INVARIABLY CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING PARTICULARS:—

1. NAME OF EXAMINATION.
2. MONTH AND YEAR OF EXAMINATION.
3. ROLL NUMBER (if communicated to the candidate).
4. NAME OF THE CANDIDATE (IN BLOCK CAPITALS).
5. ADDRESS AS GIVEN IN THE APPLICATION.

N.B.—Communications not containing the above particulars may not be attended to.

14. Change in Address.—CANDIDATES MUST SEE THAT COMMUNICATIONS SENT TO THEM AT THE ADDRESSES STATED IN THEIR APPLICATION ARE REDIRECTED, IF NECESSARY, CHANGE IN ADDRESS SHOULD BE COMMUNICATED TO THE COMMISSION AT THE EARLIEST OPPORTUNITY GIVING THE PARTICULARS MENTIONED IN PARAGRAPH 13 ABOVE.

ALTHOUGH THE COMMISSION MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO TAKE ACCOUNT OF SUCH CHANGES THEY CANNOT ACCEPT ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN THE MATTER.

15. Candidates appearing for interview and/or medical examination will be entitled to travelling and daily allowances according to the rules in force.

Candidates should not detach these cards

UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Roll No. _____

Army Medical Corps Examination, 1956

(BLOCK CAPITALS)
(To be completed by the candidate)

Name.....

Address

.....

.....

UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Post Box No. 186.

Dholpur House, Shahjahan Road,
New Delhi, the

MEMORANDUM

- The undersigned is directed to acknowledge receipt of his application for admission to the Army Medical Corps Examination, 1956.
2. His Roll No. is . In all correspondence with this Office he should quote (i) the name of Examination with month and year, (ii) his Roll No. and (iii) the centre of Examination; otherwise his communications may remain unattended to.
3. Any change in his address should be communicated to this Office at once.
4. This is merely an acknowledgement of his application. The decision of the Union Public Service Commission regarding his admission to the Examination will be communicated to him in due course.

Candidate should himself write }
his complete address on reverse }

Under Secretary,
UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Address _____

UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATION FORM FOR RECRUITMENT OF CIVILIAN DOCTORS IN THE
-ARMY-MEDICAL-CORPS-

To be filled in the candidate's own handwriting

ALL ANSWERS MUST BE GIVEN IN WORDS AND NOT BY DASHES OR DOTS

Closing date—31-3-56

For candidates residing abroad : 14-4-56

Affix SIGNED passport
size photograph *vide* para-
graph 5 (v) of Instructions
to candidates.

1. Name in full (in block letters).....

2. Present address (in full)

- (i) Postal.....
- (ii) Telegraphic
- (iii) Nearest Railway Station.....

NOTE.—

- Any change of address should be communicated at once to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, Dholpur House, Shahjahan Road, NEW DELHI.
- Candidates must make arrangements to see that communications addressed to them at the addresses stated in their applications are redirected, if necessary. The U. P. S. C. make every effort to take account of changes in candidate's addresses but cannot accept any responsibility in this matter.

3. Permanent address (in full).....

4. Date, month and year of birth (Christian Era) (Proof of age as required should accompany).....

5. Place of birth and State in which it is situated.....

6. State in which domiciled.....

7. (a) State your religion (a)
- (b)(i) Are you a member of Scheduled Castes or a Scheduled Tribe ? Answer 'Yes' or 'No'. (b) (i)
- (ii) If the answer is 'Yes' give name of the caste or tribe. (ii)
- (iii) Have you attached original certificate from the District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner/Sub-Divisional Officer in support of your claim ? (iii)
- (Paragraph 6 of the Instructions).

8. Father's name, address and profession or occupation.....

9. Married or single. If married, number of children and whether you have more than one wife living ?

10. Name and address of next-of-kin (stating relationship).....

11. Are you (a) citizen of India by birth and/or by domicile OR (b) a Gorkha (a subject of Nepal) OR (c) subject of Sikkim OR a subject of Portuguese or former French Possession in India.....

12. (a) Are you a displaced person from areas which now form Pakistan ? (a)
 (b) If so, what was the date of your migration ? (b)
 (c) What was your address before migration ? (c)
 (d) Is an affidavit necessary in your case ? (Vide para 8 of Instructions). If so, have you attached it to your application in the appropriate Form ? (d)
 (e) Is a certificate of eligibility necessary in your case ? (e)
 (f) If so, do you understand that your appointment, if successful, will be subject to a (f) certificate of eligibility being given in your favour.

13. At which of the following places do you wish to appear for the examination ?
 Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Nagpur, Patna and Shillong.

NOTE.—Only one of the above Centres must be chosen. Ordinarily no request for a change in the place selected will be entertained. This list of Centres is subject to modification.

14. Are you an Anglo-Indian ? (Answer 'Yes' or 'No').

15. (a) Give particulars of all examinations passed, commencing with the Matriculation or equivalent examination (excluding Medical degrees).

Examination or Degree	Class or Division	Year	Subjects taken	Name of University

- (b) (i) State whether you passed the Matriculation Examination as a private candidate (i)
 (ii) If so, who recommended your application. (ii)

16. Give particulars of all medical institutions attended and qualifications obtained (basic and post-graduate)

Medical institutions etc.	Date of entering	Date of leaving	Qualifications

17. (i) If you have, at any time, been employed, give details :—

Designation or post held or description of work	Period		Full address of the Office, Firm or Institution
	From	to	

18. Are you registered in the Union of India under one of the State Medical Acts and if so, in which State ?.....
 Registered No.....

(a) Were you awarded any Gold/Silver medals, scholarships, honours or certificate of merit for academic distinctions during your career at the Medical College ? If so give full details with dates.

(b) (i) Did you represent your University in any inter-University Meeting in any games/athletics? If so give full details with dates.

(ii) Did you represent your College in any inter-Collegiate games/athletics ? If so give full details with dates.

(c) Did you hold any executive post in the field of extra curricular activities ? If so give full details with dates.

(d) Were you a member of the N. C. C. ? If so indicate the certificate for which you qualified.

23. Give below particulars of place(s) where you have lived for more than one year during the last five years :

Place (including Distt. of residence)	Full address	Period of residence	From	To

Read only	Speak only	Read & Speak	Read, write and speak	Examinations passed

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

Name of Treasury, Bank[or Post Office	No. of Treasury Receipt or Postal Order	Date	Value	
			Rs.	As.

If the answer is 'Yes' full particulars of the convictions and the sentences should be given.

29. Names of two responsible persons of your locality or two referees to whom you are known, with full address. 1.
2.

30. Preliminary Medical Certificate.

(The certificate below to be filled by a Military Medical Officer or a Civil Surgeon).

I have this day examined and have formed the opinion that he is fit in every way for service in the Army in any part of the World.

Date :

Signature of the Medical Officer

Designation

I a candidate for appointment as a civilian doctor in the Army Medical Corps declare that the particulars given are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that I am prepared to serve wherever ordered in any of the three Armed Forces, i.e., Army, Air Force and Navy.

I have read and understood the terms and conditions of service.

Date

19 .

Signature of candidate.

A mis-statement by the candidate or the submission by him of false or falsified documents or certificates in connection with his application will disqualify him and, if appointed render him liable for dismissal, invalidate any subsequent appointment and cause forfeiture of all privileges for services rendered.

FORM OF CHARACTER CERTIFICATE FOR RECRUITMENT OF CIVILIAN DOCTORS IN THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Certified that I have known Dr. son of for the last years and to the best of my knowledge and belief he bears a reputable character and has no antecedents which should render him unsuitable for employment in the Army Medical Corps.

2. He is of regular and steady habits and is likely if appointed, to prove in every respect creditable to the Army Medical Corps

3. Dr. is not related to me.

Place

Signature

Date

Designation

(To be signed by a Commissioned or Gazetted Officer or a Civilian of equivalent status)

FOR THE USE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE *VIDE* INSTRUCTION 2.

CERTIFICATE BY HEAD OF DEPARTMENT/OFFICE

Certified that Dr. is employed in this office and that the details of service furnished by him in column 17 of the application form have been carefully checked with reference to relevant records and found correct.

2. Certified that his character so far as known to me is good and I am not aware of any circumstances which show that he would be unsuitable for appointment if he is successful in the examination. I recommend that he be admitted to it.

He will be relieved of his present appointment if selected for Commission in the Army Medical Corps.

Date

Signature

Designation

Department/Office

(Office Seal)

RESOLUTION

No. 156, dated 16th Jan. 1956.—To advise the Government of India on matters relating to the development of the Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena in the State of Bombay, the President has been pleased to direct that a State Advisory Committee for the Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena be constituted.

The Committee shall consist of—

Chairman

The Chief Minister

Members

The Minister for Labour and Public Health.

The Minister for Civil Supplies, Local Self Government, Accommodation, Forests and Community Projects.

The Secretary, Home Department.

The Deputy Secretary, Home Department.

The General Officer Commanding Headquarters Bombay Area.

The Collector of Bombay.

The President, Indian Merchants' Chamber.

The Chairman, Millowners' Association.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, M.P.

Dr. K. A. Hamied, M.L.C.

Shri S. M. Joshi, M.L.A.

Shri M. J. B. Maneckji.

Shri Dahyabhai V. Patel.

Shri S. L. Silam, M.L.A.

Shri H. J. Taleyarkhan, M.L.A.

Secretary

The General Staff Officer, Grade 2, Headquarters, Bombay Area.

The tenure of appointment of non-official members of the Committee will be one year.

The functions of the Committee will be (i) to encourage recruitment to the Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena and (ii) to consider any local problems regarding recruitment, development and training of the Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena.

The non-official members will be paid travelling allowance and daily allowance for attending the meetings at the rates sanctioned in the Ministry of Finance office memorandum No. F.10(2)-Est.II/51, dated the 12th April 1951, as amended from time to time.

The Government of India Gazette Notification No. 1047, dated the 19th September 1953, as amended, is hereby cancelled.

Ordered that the foregoing be communicated to the Chief of the Army Staff, Financial Adviser, Ministry of Finance (Defence) and to Government of Bombay.

Ordered also that the resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

H. C. SARIN, Jt. Secy.

No. 157, dated 23rd Jan. 1956.—*Corrigendum*.—In Rule 7(2) of the Armed Forces Personnel Provident Fund Rules published under the M. of D. Notn. No. 44/E, dated 1st Apl. 1949. substitute the following for clause (c):—

“(c) to pay obligatory expenses on a scale appropriate to the applicant's status which by customary usage the applicant has to incur in connection with marriages, funerals or other ceremonies.”

V. SUBRAHMANYAN, Dy. Secy.

